THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 747.] MONDAY, January 12, 1801. [Vol. XIV.]

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Treasury Department,
Washington, September 1st, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled " An act to establish a General Stamp-Office.

I

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whose management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counterstamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law :

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit,

	D.	C.	M.
Any certificate of naturalization,	5		
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any councellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.	10		
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for millitary services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for millitary services)	2		
[Any char]ter-party, bottomry or respondent[ia],	1		
[Any rece]ipt or discharge for or on account [of an]y legacy left by any will, or other [testa]mentary instrument, or for any [shar]e or part of a personal estate, divi[ded] by force of any statute of distri[butio]ns, other than to the wife, children and children of the person deceased, [the a]mount whereof shall be above the [value] of fifty dollars, and shall not ex[ceed] the value of one hundred dollars,	-	25	
[When] the amount thereof shall exceed the [val]ue of one hundred dollars, and shall [not] exceed five hundred dollars,	-	50	
[And] for every further sum of five hundred [d]ollars, the additional sum of	1		
[An]y policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	-	25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state,	-	50	
Any bond, bill single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or [ot]her obligation, or contract, made to or [w]ith the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judical proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty)			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	25	
[If] above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	-	50	
And if above one thousand dollars,	-	75	
Provided, That if any bonds or notes [sh]all be payable at or within sixty days, [su]ch bonds or notes shall be subject to only two-fifth parts of the duty aforesad, viz.			
If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	-	20	
If above one thousand dollars,	-	30	
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,	-	20	
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set,			
Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandize to be exported;			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,	-	4	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	-	10	
The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.			
Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,	-	-	6
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,			
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any protest or other notarial act,	-	25	
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pens[ion] or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war	-	25	
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattles destrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)	-	50	
Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any state or other bank;			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred dollars,	-	25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

II

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

III

That, If any persons shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time *within the space of sixty days after the said last day of February* 1801, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, unto some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

IV

And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereto affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury, at Washington *the day and year above mentioned.*

(L.S.) *OLIVER WOLCOTT,*
Secretary of the Treasury.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to John Jordan Jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or
Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expence. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT
Additional assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Just received by
John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighthy thousand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the ballance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO ; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned
HEMP :

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS, or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Queens,
Groceries, China and
Hard Ware, Glass Wares.

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington September 15th, 1800.

N. B. In the above assortment there are the best French Indigo, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Teas, Boulting Cloths assorted, Corded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals, Wool Cards, and Cut Nails assorted.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will sell low.

They will purchase a few hogsheads of TOBACCO.

1st November.

Just receeived from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by Macbean & Poyzer, *at the* Store *formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable*

MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape ; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM ESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed . but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms ; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects ; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long ; in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins, of a slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeard to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and [in]termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their bei[ng] ... these drops, after the bark and every ...

cine has prove[d] ...
dred has had o... numbers not hal...

These drops ... inhabitants of low ... worst sort of agues ge[nerally] ... early attended to and speed[ily] ... constitution exceedingly, and br[ing on] ... putrid fevers, and a variety of comp[laints] ... the most dangerous and alarming nature. [Man]y other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial, have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails ; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently lost for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first apperaance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRCAT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, [than] all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvinile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury ; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life ; bad lyings in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedy restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's TRUE & GENU[INE] GERMAN CORN-PLAISTE[R],

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily ... ing them root and branch, without giving ...

DR. HAHN's GENUINE ... TER,

A sovereign remedy for all dis... whether the effect of natural wea[kness or acci]dent, speedily removing inflamm[ation] ... of rheume, dulness, itching, and ... never failing to cure those maladi[es] ... ly succeed the small-pox, mea[sles] ... wonderfully strengthening a... have experien[ced] ... deprived o...

The ... immed... stanc...

CONCERNING CIRCUIT COURTS.

Fellow Citizens,

I AM informed, [th]at the Scheme for inſtituting Circuit Courts, in this country, had nearly been carried into execution, at the laſt ſeſſion of our aſſembly; [illegible]ed advocates, [illegible] But if the [illegible]ble, which [illegible] conſidering [illegible]ies, which [illegible]be erected in [illegible]obability that we ſh[illegible]antageous markets for our [illegible], to enable us to pay heavy taxes, [illegible] eaſily be demonſtrated, that the eſtabliſhment of circuit courts, would prove one of the greateſt curſes to us and our poſterity; not only on account of the exceſſive expence, but the degraded character of the courts, which it will enevitably entail on the community. This, I preſume, will be deemed a ſufficient apology, for ſuggeſting to you, ſome leading ſentiments on the ſubject: which I ſhall do, in the way of *Queries*; becauſe it will leave it to each individual, to exerciſe his right of giving the proper *Anſwers* for himſelf; and will probably ſave me from a newſpaper conteſt, to which I am greatly averſe. I only requeſt that you will not, inadvertently, ſuffer your miſtaken or deſigning repreſentatives, to ſacrifice your deareſt intereſts, to their avarice, pride or folly.

THE QUERIES.

Agreeably to the arrangement of circuit courts, which has been propoſed, in ſeveral of the counties, there will be nearly ſix months between the fall and ſpring terms of thoſe courts, and in ſeveral others, there will be nearly ſeven months. And can it be called a ſpeedy adminiſtration of juſtice, when proceedings on ſuits for debt, and on other plain caſes, are ſuſpended for ſo great a length of time? Therefore, to obviate this defect, if quarter ſeſſion and diſtrict courts ſhould be aboliſhed, Ought not each of the circuit courts to be held four times a year; as alſo, to haſten the trial of thoſe who ſhall be impriſoned, on charges of criminal offence?—But will it be practicable for eleven judges to accompliſh that deſirable object, and alſo to attend the general courts?

From the general court in April, in every year, until the next ſucceeding circuit courts, the allotment of the judges who are to attend them, cannot be of record with the clerks of thoſe courts. [illegible] the mean time, is a ſheriff or [ja]ilor to know what judge to ſummon, to aſſiſt the circuit judge in the trial of a criminal? And will not the expence of ſuch ſummonſes, when they can be made, be very conſiderable to the ſtate; and attendance, from fifty, a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles, be ſtill more irkſome and oppreſſive to ſuch aſſiſting judges? Moreover, will not every criminal demand a trial before two judges, or that his trial ſhall be poſtponed until a another term of the court? And during thoſe months, in which the calls for ſuch aſſiſtant judges will be the moſt frequent, Will not almoſt every judge be attending, or preparing to attend, ſome circuit court to which he has been allotted?

How is a judge who, by ſickneſs or other accident, is prevented from attending a circuit court, to procure another judge to attend in his ſtead, when all the judges reſide at a great diſtance from him, or will be attending other courts?—But is not this proviſion in the plan propoſed, and that for ſummoning judges to aſſiſt at the trial of criminals, intended to give the appearance of perfection to it, whilſt it is really hopping, like a whimſical boy, on one ſtilt?

Is not the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing circuit courts, calculated to convert ſeveral [illegible]rate lawyers into judges, and to en[illegible] more lucrative practice to all the [illegible] of that claſs, as likewiſe, certain [illegible] neighbourhood advantages to [illegible] individuals, without regard [illegible]ty of the citizens at large? [illegible]erality of ſuits for land, [illegible]es of intricacy and impor[illegible] happen that both the par[illegible]de in the ſame county; and [illegible]troverſies, neither of the [illegible]de in the county where [illegible] ſuits m[ay] be brought. [illegible] bring [illegible]s been [illegible]uent- [illegible]ven [illegible]ned peals, will become a precedent, Should not time be given that court, for the moſt mature deliberation? But as circuit courts, if attended by one judge only, ought not to be inveſted with the power of granting and deciding on mandamuſes, Will not the court of appeals be crouded with them? And will not a general want of confidence in circuit courts, together with the ignorance of many of the lawyers who will attend them, occaſion appeals from the greater number of their moſt important deciſions? Conſequently, will not the court of appeals be deluged with buſineſs; and in that way, to ſay nothing of the coſts to the litigants, the community be ſubjected to the intolerable evil, of a delay of juſtice in their ſupreme judicial tribunal?

Will not the diſperſed ſituations of the circuit courts, as well as a contemptible opinion of the greater number of their judges and lawyers, drive a multitude of ſuiters into the federal court: where the fees are exceſſively high; and where there is no ſecurity, that the deciſions will be in conformity with the deciſions of our court of appeals?

On the preſent plan, will not the circuit judges be travelling and attending courts, and the caſual duties of their office, one half their time? And will they not be obliged to expend half the ſalary which it is contemplated they ſhall receive, on riding horſes and horſe furniture, and on their own perſonal ſupport at home and abroad, including wearing apparel? And will any of thoſe judges ever be qualified to diſcharge, with propriety, the truſt repoſed in them, unleſs they annually expend a quarter of their ſalary on books, and on chambers in which to keep the books and uſe them, together with ſervants to prevent them from being interrupted in their ſtudies by menial avocations? But if thoſe judges ſhould be conſtrained to avoid the expences laſt mentioned, and devote the time they ought to have been enabled to redeem for ſtudy, to their ſecular concerns, In what reſpects will they be ſuperior to the much deſpiſed (by ſome people) judges of the courts of quarter ſeſſions?

Will any man of reſpectable talents and education, purſue with vigour and delight, an arduous and invidious civil occupation, which can only produce, annually, to ſay nothing of the expences of his family, the paltry ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars clear gain? Or is there any perſon of ſuch talents and education, who will not loſe more than that ſum a year, by being diverted from attention to his private buſineſs? Or would not the compenſation be ſmall, even for being deprived, one half of the time, of the ſociety of his family, and for the anxiety for their welfare, which he muſt experience during his abſence from them? But if there be ſuch worthy characters, whoſe unlucky circumſtances, will compel them to accept, on ſuch terms, the office of a circuit court judge, Will it not be highly ungenerous and unjuſt, for the ſtate to take advantage of their neceſſity?——Or will it ever be in their power, ſo to execute their office, as to do honour to themſelves and to their country?

By the circuit court plan, which has been deviſed, the terms of thoſe courts are not to exceed a week. But in the old counties throughout the ſtate, Do the quarter ſeſſion courts, which ſit four times a year, ever go through their dockets in a ſhorter period? And when land cauſes, and criminal proſecutions, including thoſe againſt ſlaves, are added to thoſe dockets, Will it be poſſible for the circuit courts held in thoſe counties, which it is intended ſhould only ſit three times a year, to go through the buſineſs in leſs than two weeks? And as to thoſe counties where the old diſtrict courts have been held; when the buſineſs of thoſe courts, and that of the quarter ſeſſions, are combined in their circuit courts, Will it be poſſible for them, for ſeveral years, to go through the dockett in leſs than three or four weeks? Then, if circuit courts ſhould be eſtabliſhed, Will it not be abſolutely neceſſary, to appoint a much larger number of judges to attend them, than has been in contemplation?

Is it not true, that the ſtate of Virginia and this ſtate, when they reſpectively inſtituted diſtrict courts, were as parſimonious as their plans would admit? And on a fair calculation, Does it not appear, from the number of judges they found it neceſſary to appoint to thoſe courts, as well as from the ſtatements I have made, that eighteen judges will be barely ſufficient, completely to organize circuit courts, on the ſuppoſition they ſhould only be held three times a year?—But do any of our ſiſter ſtates ſup[port] an equal number of ſuperior judges, [inc]luding the judges of their courts [illegible]?——Or is there half that [illegible]en in this ſtate, ſufficiently [illegible]heir age, character, and legal knowledge, who w[ill a]ccept the office?

Have any of the o[the]r ſtates in the union, even the largeſt and moſt wealthy, inſtituted ſo great a number of circuit courts, or ſuperior courts of any kind? And in thoſe of them which have eſtabliſhed circuit courts, Does not the number of inhabitants in their counties, exceed that of our preſent diſtricts? Therefore, ought we to indulge any higher ambition, than that of maturing the Syſtem of courts we have already adopted?

If circuit courts ſhould be eſtabliſhed, Will not the attornies for the commonwealth in the ſeveral counties (ſay fifty) coſt at leaſt three thouſand dollars annually, more than is now allowed to them?—Will it make any odds to the people, whether the money is collected from them, under the name of county levies, or ſtate taxes?—And will not many criminals eſcape puniſhment, through the want of ſkill, in ſome of thoſe attornies, to conduct the proſecutions according to law?

As other ſtates, which have eſtabliſhed circuit courts, have aſſociated with the circuit judge, two other judges, who reſide in the reſpective counties, for the indiſpenſable purpoſes, of adminiſtering juſtice when the circuit judge ſhall not attend, or ſhall be intereſted to check his partialities and prejudices when he preſides——and in urgent caſes which ariſe in vacations, to grant injunctions and ne exeats, give orders for taking depoſitions, &c. Is it not certain, that, if we embrace circuit courts, aſſociate judges will be found eſſential to the ſyſtem, in this ſtate; and that we ſhall, annually, be ſubjected to ſix thouſand dollars additional expence for this purpoſe?

Is it not a real fact, that the ſtate, not having been able to pay adequate ſalaries, to the ſuperior judges now in office, is the principal cauſe of the tardy and erroneous deciſions, ſo much complained of in the courts to which they are appointed? And under ſuch circumſtances, Will it be wiſdom, to launch into a new ocean of judiciary expence, and thereby not only increaſe the miſchief for the preſent, but put it beyond the hope of a remedy in all future time?

Is there not a conſiderable number of counties in the ſtate, which, on account of the fewneſs and poverty of their inhabitants, compared with their demands againſt the public, pay little or no revenue into the treaſury?——Are not theſe the only counties, which can poſſibly be benefited by the preſent plan of circuit courts?——Will it not be the moſt violent and barefaced extortion, that the other counties ſhould be ſaddled with the whole expence, of an enormouſly expenſive ſyſtem of courts, the judges of which, if they ſhould be competent in point of ſkill, are not to be allowed time, to decide half their ſuits?——And can there be any way deviſed, to avoid this two fold iniquity, but to increaſe the number of judges propoſed; and to tax each county with the expences of its own courts and criminals, including a due proportion of the judge's ſalaries?

From a rational and candid eveſtigation of the caſe, Does it not clearly appear, that to eſtabliſh circuit courts in this ſtate, on any tolerable foundation, would coſt double, if not treble, as much money, as has been brought into view, in the Bill which paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives, at their laſt ſeſſion?

Finally, if circuit courts ſhould, on experiment, prove oppreſſive, which infallibly muſt happen, Will not their clerks, and the judges and lawyers who attend them, aided by their friends, together with the tavern keepers, and other inhabitants of their county towns and their vicinities, be always able to influence a majority of the legiſlature, to prevent their abolition? And therefore, however oppreſſive the ſyſtem may be found, Will it not be perpetual?

A POOR FARMER.

European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, October 6.

FEAST given to the American Miniſters.

On the [illegible]th of Vendemiaire, October 2, Citizen Joſeph Buonaparte, preſident of the commiſſion appointed to treat with the miniſters, plenipotentiary of the United States, in order to celebrate the re-eſtabliſhment of commerce and friendſhip between the two nations, gave a feaſt at his own houſe, to the American miniſters & Mrs. Murray, the wife of one of them. The firſt conſul and his family aſſiſted at this feaſt, as well as the conſuls, miniſters, foreign ambaſſadors and miniſters, the ſecretary of ſtate, the preſident of the ſection of the council of ſtate, the preſidents of the conſervative ſenate, of the tribunate, and of the tribunal of caſſation; and the prefects and deputies of the departments who attended the feaſt of the 1ſt of Vendemiaire.

Citizen Joſeph Buonaparte had alſo invited many other citizens, ſome of whom had experienced hoſpitality in America, when driven from their own country by the hand of perſecution; and others, ſuch as La Fayette, who had nobly contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the independence of the United States. The preſence of ſuch men cannot fail to recal to the American miniſters, the moſt p[leaſ]ing and honorable recollections.

At ſix o'clock, the miniſter of exterior relations preſented to the firſt conſul, the convention ſigned on the 9th, and at the ſame moment, the happy event was announced by the diſcharge of twelve pieces of cannon.

Dinner was ſerved on 180 covers, diſtributed among three tables, and in three halls contiguous to each other, and each decorated in a manner analogous to the occaſion. The inſcription of the firſt hall was *the Hall of Union*—that of the ſecond, *the Hall of Waſhington*—and of the third, *the Hall of Franklin*. On every ſide was ſeen a profuſion of foilage, flowers, &c. interſperſed with colored lamps.

In the Hall of Union, military emblems, ſuch as eſcutcheons, ſupported on croſſed banners, were placed at regular diſtances. The deſigns, the figures of the eſcutcheons, the inſcriptions on the banners, all ſerved to recal to our minds, ſome memorable event in the annals of America, or to place within our view ſome of thoſe places which have been rendered famous by American valor.

On one eſcutcheon was read, *Lexington:* on another, *the fourth of July, 1776—American Independence:* one of the flags which ſupported this laſt, bore the name of *Hancock*. At a little diſtance, a ſhield exhibited two faſces united, and the figures of *France* and [A]*merica*, and one of the flags to wh[ich] was attached, the name of *Warren*. [illegible] eſcutcheon was inſcribed *to the 9th* [Ven]*demaire, 9th year*, the day on which [the] convention was ſigned. Further on were preſented with the name of [illegible]*nam*; and next a view of the *Federal* [ci]*ty*, on one ſide of which was *Trenton*. [illegible] ſhield was conſecrated *to the 19th of* [Oc]*tober*, 1781—*York Town*.

In front of the American miniſt[ers] there appeared a ſcroll, repreſenting [at] the bottom, a ſea—on the right Philade[l]phia, and on the left, Breſt and Havre. Above, a figure repreſenting [illegible] was ſeen bearing a *branch of olive* from France to America.

We could not avoid remarking many other devices, and particularly a French and American veſſel, ſailing in company; and in fine, another eſcutcheon, bearing this inſcription, *to the 17th of October, 1777—Saratoga*.

In the hall of Waſhington was ſeen the buſt of the hero, crowned with laurel, and reſting on a pedeſtal.

The hall of Franklin contained th[e] buſt of that philoſopher; and oppoſite him a painting, repreſenting an electrical conductor, with this verſe of M. Turgot:

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox ſceptra tyrannis.

The gueſts were regaled with muſic during dinner. At the deſert, the firſt conſul gave the following toaſt—"To th[e] manes of thoſe Frenchmen and Ameri[cans] who died in the field of battle, fo[r] the independence of the new world."

By the conſul Cambaceres—"To th[e] ſucceſſor of Waſhington."

By the conſul Lebrun—"To the unio[n] of America with the powers of the north: may they cauſe the liberty of the ſeas to be reſpected."

The American miniſters heard theſe toaſts with lively emotion, and expreſſed their ſenſibility as well as their knowledge of our language would permit.

After dinner, an artificial fire-work was exhibited in front of the houſe. The decorations and the different pieces which were fired, were analogous to the occaſion. On the bridge which croſſes the river, an obeliſk was erected, on the baſe of which were the alegorical figures o[f] France and America, ſwearing peace an[d] union, on the *Altar of Liberty*.

At the moment of the exploſion of the artificial bouquet, a little fleet appeared, decorated with the flags of the United States.

[Here follows an account of a concert, and a deſcription of a theatrical repreſentation, in which were introduced many alluſions to France and America. Theſe are not ſufficiently intereſting to compenſate for the ſpace they would take up.—*American Editor.*]

On the 12th, at noon, the firſt conſul gave his audience of leave to the American miniſters, who were preſented by th[e] miniſter of exterior relations. Aft[er] ſome obliging expreſſions from the pa[rt] of the the firſt conſul, relative to th[e] departure, Mr. Elſworth ſaid, "the co

vention which we have had the honor to sign, will indissolubly reunite the two nations—we doubt not that it will terminate in that desirable event."

Mr. Murray added, "and the three American ministers will use all their efforts to attain it."

The first consul replied, "the misunderstandings which have existed between the two nations ought now to be forgotten: like the little quarrels which occur in families, no traces of them should remain.—The Americans will learn from what passes in the North, the true value of an union, founded on liberal principles."

The ministers soon after retired, and without returning to Paris, took the direct route to Havre.

If the convention which has been concluded, had required any interpretation to manifest the amicable intentions of France, the details of this feast, the tone and language of the first consul, the attention of Joseph Buonaparte and his family, the general satisfaction—all, even the talents which were employed to embellish the entertainment—combine to form an excellent commentary on the treaty, and an unexceptionable proof of the spirit which dictated it.

Lexington, January 12.

Tuesday night last, a Meteor of uncommon size and brightness, appeared in the heavens, and shaped its course from west to east. So great was the light, that objects could be distinctly seen at 150 yards distance. Its continuance was near a minute. What renders the appearance of this Meteor uncommon, is, that it was not confined to this place alone, but was observed at the same time, in many of the adjacent counties.

As an Editor, I can with propriety, claim an acquaintance with many of my readers, of more than thirteen years standing, and may therefore venture to congratulate them on our entry into the Nineteenth Century, with the freedom of intimacy, and the cordiality of friendship.

I flatter myself that that friendship will not be interrupted, by a request, that those who wish their papers continued, and have not advanced the payment for the present year, will do it immediately. Those who fail, will be considered as having declined, and their papers will be discontinued until payment is made.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN BRADFORD.

January 1st, 1801.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

LONDON, October 18.

It was first expected that the correspondence between our government and the French, upon the subject of a naval armistice, would have been published immediately after the termination of the correspondence. It is now said that it will not be published till a day or two after the parliament has met. His majesty in his speech will, in all probability, inform the two houses that he has ordered the correspondence to be laid before them. It will then be ordered to be printed.

There are letters in town from Gibraltar, dated on the 25th September—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Poultney, began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having sailed on the 24th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th, that they sailed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt being the place of their destination.

The following extract from a private letter from Paris, appeared in the *Courier de Londres*, of last night:—"The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements; it is now supposed to amount to about 80,000 men. The building of new ships and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity, all along the Dutch and Flemish coasts. A squadron consisting of one ship of the line, and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburgh and Flushing. The same accounts prevail in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Batavian coasts are under the directions of the Marquis Ducrest, the friend of the Duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England, by order of the Duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions: one is destined against the English coast; the other more considerable, is to proceed to Ireland, where the French expect a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants. The Marquis Ducrest, has lately been called to Paris, by the express order of the chief Consul, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to these projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mittau. Four members of the Polish committee that used to hold its sittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place."

CONGRESS AT LUNEVILLE.

The Congress will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war, to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French Republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the Congress till the peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France. To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the Congress immediately. Mr. de Dohm is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the Congress, on the part of Prussia. Amidst these pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the Emperor upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation, recommending redoubled zeal and ardor, in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

We mentioned in our paper of Yesterday that the George Washington frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to sail for Constantinople from Algiers on the 17th of October. We have since ascertained that on the arrival of the frigate at the latter place, the Dey sent for our Consul Mr. O'Brien, and informed him, that if he did not permit her to sail immediately for Constantinople, he (the Dey) would declare war against the United States, and enslave all the Americans at Algiers.

The consul was of course compelled to dispatch the frigate agreeable to the orders of the Dey.

The frigate sailed on the 19th of October from Algiers, completely loaded with slaves, beasts and birds, &c. presents to the Grand Signor. There are letters in town from Mr. O'Brain, expressing his most serious apprehensions, that if any accident should befal the frigate, his situation would be very critical. We are also told, that the Consul recommends it to the government, to dispatch a few frigates off that place, to watch the motions of the Dey.

A British frigate, that arrived at Algiers some time before Captain Bainbridge, with tribute from the British government, had been ordered on the above mission to Constantinople; but the commander, on paying a large sum of money to the Dey, was excused.

A paper called the Times, printed at Alexandria, in Virginia, on the 15 instant contains the following important article;

"We are informed by authority upon which we can rely, that Mr. Sitgreaves has at length negotiated an adjustment of our differences with Great Britain, which have arisen in consequence of the sixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that power. Government, we believe, has not yet received an official copy of the instrument, and our knowledge of it is not sufficiently explicitive, to state with precision many of the leading features, or the nature of the claims which are barred by it in future—but we can venture to assert, that the solid basis upon which the future friendship of the two nations is to be founded, it is stipulated that a specified sum of money shall be paid by the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, and in consequence that certain claims of a particular nature shall not be again adduced. The commissioners will then resume the exercise of their functions."

PITTSBURGH, December 26.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. of Virginia, is elected President of the United States, and AARON BURR, of New-York, Vice-President. The new administration commences on the 4th of March next.

I WISH TO RENT

PUT my PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent stand for Public Business of any kind, and the situation well suited for tavern keeping, being in the most public part of the town, and consisting of a two Story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, Garden well inclosed, and a Stable sixty by twenty six feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House, a FRAMED ONE thirty six by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This Property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses thereto belonging, might profitably used by keeping private entertainment. I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.

January 3d 1801.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITS business.

THOMAS REID,
12th, January. Lexington.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, from this place on the Twenty Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any gaol or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,
2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.
Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph F. M'Ferling, a private soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout made, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaks more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat, blue pantaloons, red vest, round hat, half boots, with some citizens cloaths; whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States army, or secure him in any gaol in the United shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,
Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry
Jan. 9th, 1801.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
At the Store of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR,
A Quantity of
PEACH BRANDY, TWILLED BAGS or BAGGING;

For which CASH and MERCHANDISE will be given. We have a Good Assortment and sell cheap.

3t. Lexington, January 10th, 1801.

TWO STILLS—For Sale
BY the subscriber, at his farm one mile from Lexington.

eot3t. ROBERT BARR.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, further indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Eastward, and very likely I shall not return, wishing to go to Europe. I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. M'CULLOUGH.

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c.
Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801. 4t

WANTED TO PURCHASE
About Eighty Hogsheads
TOBACCO;

For which I will give one half in CASH and the other in STORE GOODS.

Robert Miller.
Frankfort, Jan. 8th, 1801. 3t†

TWENTY FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lexington, some time in February last,

JAMES CARSON,

an apprentice to the Black Smith's business—he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, about eighteen years of age, dark hair and complexion, down look, speaks slow, and very impudent—is fond of idleness, and his company is generally of the lowest kind. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him in Lexington, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Marshall.
January 8th, 1801. 3t

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, near the old Court House, One Gray Mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder *N*, and the off buttock *S*, appraised to 15l.

William Smith.
December 27th, 1800. 1

NOTICE,

THAT Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon County, will meet on the second Tuesday in February, if fair if not, next fair day at Benjamin Radcliff's, on Strodes creek near Hornbacks mill, in order to take depositions, to perpetuate testimony respecting a preemption of 1000 acres, granted to Peter Casey heir at law to Benjamin Casey, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.
January 9th, 1801. 1

LOST,
A POST NOTE,

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars; AND having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

John Taylo

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800.

¶¶ The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr. Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Masons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month; when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the
Most Worshipful Grand Master.
J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec.
Lexington, January 9th,
A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lexington, a Brown Mare, thirteen hands, three inches high, four years old last spring, branded on the nigh shoulder 99, some saddle spots; appraised to 10l.

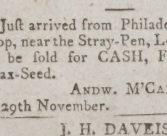
Patrick M'Mannus.
Nov. 12th, 1800.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inst. from Redstone fort, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is a dark bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, with a small star, and a little white spot on his upper lip, and both hind feet white. Also the same night was stolen from said town (and are probably together) a strawberry roan horse, well made. The subscriber will give any person who will deliver the first mentioned horse to him, living near Redstone fort aforesaid, or to Robert Brenton, near Washington, Kentucky, and secure the thief, the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, or Twelve Dollars for horse, saddle and bridle, and reasonable charges. It is supposed that the above horses are taken to Kentucky, or Miamis. The owner of the roan horse lives in Redstone fort, aforesaid, and will give a handsome reward, probably, for his horse.

Joon Brooks

November 17th, 1800. †3t



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. M'CALLA & Co.
29th November. 6ottf

J. H. DAVEISS,
ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Bairdstown District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

STRAYED
FROM MY LOT IN LEXINGTON,
THREE COWS,

THE one white, with a few black marks about her head and fore legs—another black, with a few white marks—and a third red, with a little white. The white Cow, formerly belonged to Maj. Thomas Hall, who lived where Wa
er Baylor now lives,
white Cow I got
near the sam
red and bl
since the
up th
mar
c

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

PETER's MISTRESS.

NOT as Angels, who in Heaven
With unclouded brightness shine;
Nor as spotless snow new driv'n,
Not seraphic nor divine.

Not as beauty's self so charming,
Much unlike the queen of love,
Not her frowns as Hell alarming,
Nor her smiles as heaven above.

Neither in her head so cheering
Two bright stars, as in the skies,
Have I ever seen appearing:—
No! thank heaven—she has two eyes.

Long with curious eyes I've ponder'd
And I think they can't be good,
When I look'd I always wonder'd
That they seem'd of flesh and blood.

Now I cannot help declaring
Her teeth have often seen,
Yet 'twou'd be unjust comparing
Them to rain congeal'd, I ween.

You'll on her lip no "peach down" view,
But softness as was ever seen,
It may be like the "ruby hue,"
I never have a ruby seen.

Oft have I smelt the fresh blown rose,
And oft her breath that I thought pure,
And many a time the "new mown close,"
But 'twas like neither, I am sure.

Since my love for Lucy waken'd
Twice nine summers are away,
And I never thought her liken'd
To a blooming morn in May.

Yet the village pride is Lucy,
She's of all our girls the most fair,
True she has not all the beauties;
But I think she has her share.

These angelic charms not seeing,
There's a something I approve;
Though she seems a human being
Still the little girl I love.

ANECDOTE.

James the first, when he was Duke of York, took it into his head to visit Milton merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation they touched upon Milton, "whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had writ against his father, Charles I.?" Our immortal bard made the following reply: "If your highness thinks that calamities which befal us here, are indications of the wrath of heaven, in what manner were we to account for the fate of the King, your father? the displeasure of heaven must, upon this supposition, have been much greater against *him* than *me*, for I have only lost my *eyes* but he lost his *head*.

TO RENT,

THE PLACE WHEREON I NOW LIVE,

AT the crolling of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of useful cabbins; about forty-six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grass lots joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren esq. George Town or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

tf. *John Hunter.*

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION,

THAT I HAVE COMMENCED

TANNING,

IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the shares. I will tan Hides that weigh above 25lb. green or 25lb. dry as foal Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

Joseph Jeffs. tf

TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of

Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Boulting Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were consumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary at War.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been customers to my horse BLAZE, and those who wish to breed from him, that I mean to move him this state next season, unless they will come forward and enter their mares to the amount of 150, at 5l payable on note at Christmas in whiskey delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single leap, paid at Christmas 1801.—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

August 28. 1800. *Benj. Wharton.*

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

18363 2-3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation the' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble and a small expence valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

11646 1-3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1-2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

5000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kentuckie, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 8 miles island which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of land. For further information apply to

tf *P. D. Robert,*
High street Lexington.

TAKE NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me, David Hanna, of Woodford county, unto Josiah East, of Lincoln county, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law as he has failed to comply with his contract.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county near Marble creek, one forrel mare, about eight years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with a figure 6, with a small bell on, hind feet white, blaze face, her off fore leg hath been broken; appraised to 18 dollars.

ALSO a bay horse, upwards of three years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a star in his forehead, three feet white no brand to be discovered; appraised to 18 dolls.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.
25th Sept. 1800 †

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorised to sell two tracts of

LAND,

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Estill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the south side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copperas lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Estill. They are above Boonsborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdstown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

Dec. 5th 1800. tf

JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, *no credit needle asked.*

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 20th 1800. tf.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office Lexington, which, if not taken out within three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters—

John Alexander, care of Thos. Bodley, Lexington: Mrs. Grizzel Alexander, Harrison county, Cynthiana: Capt. Nathaniel Ashby, near Lexington: Richard Allen, near do.

James Beaty, near Lexington: Preston Breckenridge, do. Benjamin Berry, Fayette county: John Baker, Clarke county: Col. Josias Bullock, Lexington: Daniel Berry esq. do. Stephen Bullock, do. Innis B. Brent, do. Leonard K. Bradley, near Crois Plains, Fayette county: Rebecca Bean, care of Montgomery Bell, Lexington: Elizabeth Beaty, care of Cornelius Beaty, do. John Burear, near do. Thomas Branen, do. John Borger, near do.

Allen Campbell, Lexington: James Cox, care of Martin Hogeland, do. John Carty, potter, do. James Clarkson, do. David Chapman, Kentucky: William Cook, Meadville: Robert Carter, Lexington: A. Campbell, do. John Calet, do. Rebecca Dunlap, near Lexington: Richard Dickenson esq. Kentucky: Jas. Dodge, the care of the rev. mr. Armstrong: James Dunlap, Lexington.

William Essex, Lexington: James Erwin, do.

Frances Forgus, care of Saml. Campbell, Rockbridge: James Finley, George town, Kentucky.

John Grank, care of mr. Marshall, Lexington: James Gold, Lexington: Jame Gatewood, do. Rev. Saml. Houston, do. Richard Hawes, do. Archt. Hutcheson care of S. & G. Trotter, do. William Hayes, Fayette county, K. Agnes Henderson, Scott county, K. Charles Humphreys, Lexington, K. Hezekiah Harrison esq. Fayette county, K. Robert Holmes, Lexington, K. Bennet H. Henderson, student, do. Martin D. Hardin student, do. Richard Harris esq. do.

John Johnson, Lexington: Saml. January, do. James B. January, do. Peter January jun. do. Mr. January, do Zachariah Johnson, do.

Archd. Kinkade, Versailles: William King, Jessamine county: Oliver Kean Kentucky.

Bernhart Lingenfelter, Fayette: James Looney, Lexington: America Lewis, do. Anthony Logan, Fayette county: Archibald Logan do. Edward Little school master, Lexington: Maj. James Lanier Campbell county: The Worshipful Master, of Lodge No. 46, Georgetown, K. John Lee, Lexington, K.

Bryan M'Dermott, care of C. Wilkins, Lexington: Doct. Lewis Marshall, Lexington: John M'Call, millwright, do Col. N. Massie, Lexington, 3: James Marshall, at mr. Breckenridge's Lexington: James Mahan: James Miller, Westmoreland county, K. Thomas Mendenhall, Lexington, K. 3: M'Clanahan Moore, Bedford county, Green river: Richard Morton, Fayette county: Jacob M'Conathey, Lexington: John Monroe, do. 2: James M'Cartney, care of John Vance, do. James M'Cabe, Fayette county: Archd. Morrison, near Lexington: William H. Moore, Henry county: James M'Cabe, Fayette county, K. Frances Major, Woodford county, K. Saml. Pryor, Lexington: Andrew Province, Garrard county: Samuel Parr, Lexington: Mr. Prestman, do. 6: Saml. Postlethwait, master of the Lodge, Lexington, No. 25: Nathaniel Prentiss, Lexington: Robert Patterson, do. Jas. Patterson, care of Thomas Mason, K. John Payne, near Lexington.

John Rading, near Lexington: Robt. S. Russell esq. Lexington: Arend Rutgers, Lexington, K. Nathan Rumsey, Kentucky: James Reid, to the care of A. Rankin.

Joseph Slauter, 2, to be left at Brent's: Wm. Shrewsbley esq. jun. Woodford county: Christian Shirley, Madison county: William Sutton, Scott county: Wm. Sterling, Harrodsburg, Mercer county, K. John Spangler, Lexington, K. Peyton Short, Greenfield, Woodford county, 7: Jas. Stephenson, cabinet, Lexington: Robert Steel, near Lexington: Robert Smith, Kentucky: Daniel Starke, Lexington: Mathias Shroyock, do. Maj. John W. Sample, care of G. Clark: Jas. Swenney, on Red river, Clarke county, 2: Rev. Robt. Stuart, Lexington.

James Taylor, Campbell county, K. Wm. Timberlake, Harrodsburgh: Jacob Teaford, Clarke county: Laurence Toole, Harrison county, K. Griffen Taylor, Frederick county.

Jacob Utterback, Woodford county.

John Williamson, Lexington: Edward West, do. Benjamin Whitmore, Fayette: Walter Warfield, Lexington, 2: John Warford, Lexington: Geo. Wilkinson esq. B. 2: Charles Wartham, Nelson county, K. George Webb, attorney, Lexington: Saml. Willison, Lexington: Hugh Wilson jun. care of Saml. Campbell: Rev. William Wood, Lexington, 2.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

January 1st, 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, *which* they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too [illegible] even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for *cash only*—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A SEITZ,
JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements they can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, EXTRA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1801.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

An ACT *allowing the United States the use of prisons in this State.*

Approved, November 25, 1800.

BE it enacted by the General assembly, that the marshall for the court of the United States, within this State, shall have a right to use any county or district prison within this commonwealth, for the imprisonment of any one in his custody, by legal writ or process in the same manner as the sheriffs of the respective counties have a right to use such prisons. And all jailors and keepers of jails within this commonwealth are hereby directed to receive and keep such prisoners delivered them by the marshall, or his authorized deputy, in the same manner as if the prisoners were delivered by the sheriff of the county in which his jail is fixed: provided, however, that all charges for keeping and feeding, and other incidents, shall be made by such jailor against the marshall and not against the county or district.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

An ACT *concerning the court of apeals.*

Approved December 20, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the General assembly*, that so much of the act passed last session of assembly entitled, "an act for enlarging the jurisdiction of the general sessions held in Frankfort, for regulating proceedings in the court of appeals, in certain cases, and for other purposes," as respects the court of appeals, except the fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the said act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that hereafter the court of appeals shall hold three terms in every year: the first term to commence on the first Monday in March, the second term to commence on the first Monday in July, and the third term to commence on the first Monday in November in every year: each term to hold twenty four days Sundays excepted, if the business before the court shall require it; and in case the judges at any term shall deem it necessary to sit longer to do the business before them, they shall have power at any time more than five days before the end of the term, to add any number of additional days to that term which order shall be entered of record; and in case in any term a court shall not be made on the first day thereof, the court shall stand ajourned from day to day for seven days, unless a court shall be sooner formed; and if from any cause after a court shall meet, the court shall not sit on any day of a term, the court shall not thereby be adjourned, but may sit again & proceed to business so soon as the cause shall be removed.

Sec. 3, *Be it further enacted*, that whenever a writ of error shall be sued out or where ever an appeal shall be granted, the record shall be returned to the clerk of the court of appeals, on or before the the third day of the first court, unless for good cause shewn the court shall grant a further day, which in appeals and writs (which shall have been made supersedeas) shall not be beyond the third day of the second term.

Sec. 4. Appeals and writs of error shall stand for trial at the court to which the record shall be returned, and in writs of error the pleadings (where necessary) shall be had in court, but the court for good cause shewn may grant a continuance in any cause before them, under such equitable restrictions as they shall deem right.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

An ACT *to amend the laws establishing the county courts.*

Approved, December 20, 1800.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen how the law establishing county courts and the right of appeals from the judgments of a single magistrate ought to be construed:

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the general assembly*, that where a judgement shall be given by a single magistrate (on a warrant) for the defendant, the plaintiff in all such cases shall have a right to an appeal therefrom, in the same manner as defendants now have a right to in cases where judgments have been given against them for twentyfive shillings and upwards provided the sum claimed by such plaintiff be to the value of twenty-five shillings.

This act shall have effect from the first day of April next.

An ACT *to amend the act entitled "an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."*

Approved, December 20, 1800.

BE it enacted by the general assembly, that every person who shall hereafter be convicted of having forged, counterfeited or altered any auditor's warrant, certificate or other public security, whereby money may be drawn from the treasury of this state; or of having been concerned in printing, writing, signing or passing any such forged counterfeited or altered warrant, certificate or public security, knowing it to be such; shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the jail and penitentiary house of this state, not less than two years, nor more than five years and shall be kept, treated and dealt with in every respect as is directed in case of other persons who are or shall be confined in the said jail and penitentiary house agreeably to the act entitled, "an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

An ACT *to explain and amend the law relative to writs of* ne exeat *and injunction.*

Approved December 18, 1800.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly, that writs of *ne exeat* shall not be granted, but upon a bill filed, and affidavit made to the truth of the allegations, which being produced to the court in term time, or in vacation, to as many judges or justices as shall be necessary to constitute the court to which they severally belong (except the general court, wherein one judge shall be sufficient, if the general court hath jurisdiction of the case) they may grant or refuse such writ, as to them shall seem just, and if granted, they shall endorse thereon, in what penalty bond and security shall be required of the defendant; and a writ of *ne exeat* may issue in any cause where the court of chancery shall have concurrent jurisdiction with a court of common law. And they shall also endorse the name or names of the security or securities, and in what sum, bond and security shall be required by the complainant. And no writ of *ne exeat* shall issue until such bond with good security shall be given by the complainant, in the clerk's office, from whence the writ is to issue. And in case any person stayed by such writ of *ne exeat* shall think himself or herself aggrieved, he or she may bring suit on such bond, and if on the trial it shall appear that the writ of *ne exeat* was prayed without a just cause, the person injured shall recover the damages sustained by such writ of *ne exeat*.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that if the defendant to the bill shall go out of the state, but shall return before a personal appearance shall be necessary by any decree of the court, or shall be necessary to perform any order of the court, such his or her temporary departure, shall not be considered a breach of the condition of the bond.

Sec. 3. Wherever the defendant to the bill ſhall give ſecurity that he will not depart the ſtate, the ſecurity ſhall have power at any time (before the bond ſhall be forfeited) to take the body of his principal and ſurrender him in open court, or deliver him to the ſheriff of the county where the court is held, in which the ſuit is depending, who ſhall detain ſaid principal as in caſes of ſurrender of the principal by ſpecial bail. And in caſe he ſhall deliver him to the ſheriff, he ſhall take his receipt for the body, and file it with the clerk of the court; either of which (if done before the bond is forfeited) ſhall diſcharge the ſecurity from his undertaking.

Sec. 4. No notice ſhall be neceſſary in any caſe where an application ſhall be made for an injunction during term time of any court, nor in vacation in any caſe where the title or bounds of land are brought in queſtion.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, that any judge of the diſtrict courts may grant an injunction in any diſtrict in the ſtate, but ſuch injunction ſhall be tried in the ſame diſtrict as it would have been, if this proviſion had not been made.

This act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the paſſage thereof.

An ACT *to amend the act entitled "an act regulationg elections.*

Approved, October 19, 1800.

Be it enacted by the general assembly, that an election for ſenators to repreſent the ſenatorial diſtricts ſhall be held as follows:—For the diſtrict containing the counties of Barren and Warren; for the diſtrict containing the county of Fayette; for the diſtrict containing the county of Mercer; for the diſtrict containing the county of Waſhington; for the diſtrict containing the counties of Campbell, Pendleton and Boone; and for the diſtrict containing the county of Bourbon, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt in the year 1801: & on the ſame day and month in every 4th year thereafter. For the diſtrict containing the county of Madiſon; for the diſtrict containing the counties of Harriſon and Bracken; for the diſtrict containing the county of Lincoln; for the diſtrict containing the counties of Livingſton, Henderſon, Muhlenberg, and Ohio; for the diſtrict containing the counties of Logan and Chriſtian; for the diſtrict containing the county of woodford; and for the diſtrict containing the counties of Shelby and Henry, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt in the year 1802: and on the ſame day and month in every 4th year thereafter. For the diſtrict containing the county of Nelſon; for the diſtrict containing the county of Fleming; for the diſtrict containing the county of Clarke; for the diſtrict containing the county of Jefferſon: for the diſtrict containing the counties of Franklin and Gallatin; and for the diſtrict containing the county of Maſon, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt, in the year 1803; and on the ſame day and month, in every fourth year thereafter. And for the diſtrict containing the counties of Cumberland and Pulaſki; for the diſtrict containing the counties of Bullitt and Hardin; for the diſtrict containing the county of Greene; for the diſtrict containing the county of Montgomery, for the diſtrict containing the county of Scott; and for the diſtrict containing the counties of Jeſſamine and Garrard, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt in the year 1804: and on the ſame day and month, in every fourth year thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that the elections aforeſaid ſhall be conducted in the ſame manner, and under the ſame rules and regulations as are preſcribed by the act entitled an act regulating elections, paſſed November ſeſſion, 1799: any law or laws to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that in all caſes of elections of a governor, or lieutenant governor, or member of either houſe of the general aſſembly, when the poll ſhall be kept open for more than one day, the judges and ſheriff conducting the ſame ſhall each day at the cloſe of the polls, examine the ſtate thereof, and the ſheriff upon ſuch examination, ſhall proclaim the reſult thereof at the court-houſe door, or at the door of the houſe in which an election ſhall be held in any precinct eſtabliſhed by law.

This act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the paſſage thereof.

An ACT *concerning Alimony.*

Approved December 20, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly*, that any court of quarter-ſeſſions, or diſtrict court, ſhall be veſted with juriſdiction to hear and determine applications from wives againſt their huſbands, for alimony, in caſes where the huſband has, or may hereafter deſert or abandon his wife for the ſpace of one year ſucceſſively, or where he lives in open avowed adultry with another woman, for the ſpace of ſix months; and in caſe of cruel, inhumane and barbarous treatment.

Sec. 2. The ſaid applications ſhall be by exhibiting a bill in chancery, alledging the cauſe why alimony is claimed, on which ſhall be had the ſame proceeding as in other ſuits in chancery, to bring the ſame to a hearing, at which a jury ſhall be impannelled to enquire into ſuch facts as may ariſe from the allegations of the bill, or from the matters put in iſſue in the cauſe by the pleadings, as the caſe may be; and if on the enquiry any one of the before recited cauſes ſhall be found to exiſt, the court ſhall decree to the complainant, alimony, out of the defendant's eſtate, and ſhall have and poſſeſs the ſame power to carry their decrees into effect, as in other cauſes. But alimony ſhall not be granted in caſe of open adultry on the part of the wife.

Sec. 3. After a decree for alimony, the power of the huſband over the wife, ſhall ceaſe and determine, and ſhe ſhall have a right to uſe her ſaid alimony, and to acquire, uſe and diſpoſe of any property whatever, without being ſubject to the controul, moleſtation or hindrance of her ſaid huſband, in the ſame manner as if ſhe was a *feme sole*.

Sec. 4. Where the huſband ſhall be about to remove himſelf and his effects out of the ſtate, or where there is reaſon to ſuſpect that he will fraudulently convey away or conceal his property, the court, or any judge or juſtice thereof in vacation, ſhall have power to grant writs of *ne exeat*, or injunction, in their diſcretion, and to make ſuch order as will ſecure alimony to the wife.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near Mays Lick, one dark bay Mare, three years old laſt ſpring, has a ſtar and ſnip, ſuppoſed to be fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots; valued to £10.

ANDREW OBANION.

Maſon county, July 1800. † -

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for ſale at this office, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle,

THE KENTUCKY

POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801.

Printed on Fine Writing Paper.

Containing (beſides the Aſtronomical calculations common to Almanacs.) The remarkable occurrences during the American Revolution. A liſt of Officers of the General Government, with ſalaries annexed: A liſt of the Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States: A liſt of the Officers of the Government of Kentucky; The times when the different Courts are held in Kentucky, and the appropriations for the ſupport of the civil liſt of the General Government for the Year 1800.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD

THE KENTUCKY (Family)

ALMANAC,

Which with the above, are the only Almanacs offered for ſale in this ſtate, in which the Aſtronomical calculations are made for the Meridian and Latitude of Kentucky. In all others, the Eclipſes the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, the fulls changes and quarters of the Moon and the Moons place in the ſigns, &c differ materially from truth.